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Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Urbana, Illinois

April 10, 1939

Dear Sir:

THE LIBRARY OF THE

MAY 4 1939

Re: Weekly Report on Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

In order to keep Illinois orchardists fully informed on insect and disease conditions in the different sections of the state, reports on orchard insect and disease conditions will be sent out each Saturday during the growing season. These reports are made up from information sent in by cooperating plant pathologists, entomologists, and horticulturists in Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois; also from the federal laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana. A number of cooperating growers send in daily reports on insect development in their localities. These reports give a summary of conditions in the orchard for the past week and then recommendations are made for the spray or dust applications needed during the current week.

Reports will be mailed direct to all farm advisers. Reports will be sent out under frank to Smith-Hughes teachers and to orchardists who ask to be placed on the mailing list for this information. These requests should be sent to the Chief Entomologist, 1 State Entomology Building, Urbana, Illinois.

The following radio stations will broadcast these reports at the times indicated:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Day</u>
WBAA - Purdue University	12:00 noon	Monday, Wednesday and Friday
WSBT) WFAM) - South Bend, Ind.	12:05-12:15	Tuesday
WFBM - Indianapolis, Ind.	11:35 a.m.	Tuesday
WCAZ - Carthage, Ill.	8:50 a.m.	Monday
WDZ - Tuscola, Ill.	6:10-6:30 a.m.	Monday and Wednesday
WMBD - Peoria, Ill.	12:35 p.m.	Tuesday
WEBQ - Harrisburg, Ill.	6:15 a.m.	Tuesday and Thursday
WIND - Gary, Ind.	6:00-6:30 a.m.	Every day
WDWS - Champaign, Ill.	12:00 noon	Monday thru Friday
KMOX - St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 a.m.	Tuesday

April 10, 1939

<u>Station</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Day</u>
WSBC - Chicago, Ill.	7:30 a.m.	Friday
WJBC - Bloomington, Ill.	9:35 a.m.	Day received
WBCS - Springfield, Ill.	6:30-7:00 a.m.	Wednesday
WROK - Rockford, Ill.	12:45-1:30 p.m.	Tuesday
NBC - Chicago, Ill.	12:15 p.m.	Tuesday and Thursday
WBBM - Chicago, Ill.	6:45 a.m.	Monday
WLS - Chicago, Ill.	12:00-12:30	When received
WTAD - Quincy, Ill.	12:45-1:00 p.m.	Monday
	6:15-6:30 a.m.	Tuesday
WDL - Effingham, Ill.	6:45-6:50	Tuesday
WLBC - Muncie, Ind.	12:20 p.m.	Daily (farm feature)
WOWO - Fort Wayne, Ind.	7:00-7:45	

Very truly yours,

W. P. Flint

W. P. Flint, Chief Entomologist
Illinois Natural History Survey and
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

H. W. Anderson

H. W. Anderson
Department of Horticulture
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois

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FIRST
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, April 19
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(From the Illinois State Natural History Survey
(and Extension Service in Agriculture and Home
(Economics, College of Agriculture, University of THE
(Illinois

AUG 7 - 1941

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: As a public service of Station _____, we bring you the first orchard insect and disease conditions as they affect both fruit growers and consumers. Experiment Stations in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the State Horticultural Society of Kentucky, together with the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, interested growers and the Illinois State Natural History Survey are cooperating in this work in order that it may be more accurate and cover the field more thoroughly. The information from all the agencies mentioned is compiled and summarized to give the best picture possible of the insect and disease conditions in orchards.

First, a brief glance at the growth stage of fruit. Apples are in full bloom throughout Kentucky and the same is true for most sections of southern Indiana and Illinois. In Indiana, peach, cherry and pear trees are in full bloom. Peaches are out of bloom over most of Kentucky, where the heaviest bloom in many years was reported. In southern Illinois, the full bloom of peaches was reached one week ago last Sunday. Practically all petals have now fallen. Full bloom is now occurring in the western and central portions of Illinois. Strawberries are making rapid growth in the Louisville, Kentucky, area and should be in bloom by next week. At Princeton, Kentucky, grape buds are out one to four inches. So much for the growth stage of Illinois fruits. Now we turn our attention to a word about diseases.

Apple scab in the western part of Illinois is much less abundant on old leaves than usual in most well-sprayed orchards. It is moderately common in others. There was very little overwintering scab on the old leaves in the southern part of the state, but very abundant in the east-central sections.

A rapid development of mature ascospores occurred throughout the state during the rainy period of the first ten days of April. At Urbana, Illinois, from 50 to 75 percent of the ascospores were mature on April 10. The stage of development seems to be fairly uniform throughout the state. A very light primary infection is expected in southern Illinois.

A heavy discharge of ascospores may be expected following the next rainy period in central Illinois and at least one prebloom spray is especially advisable in the east-central and northern sections. In the western part of the state, those orchardists following a nicotine schedule last year may expect greater primary infection than those following a lead arsenate schedule. One prebloom spray may be enough in most western Illinois orchards where scab was kept under control last year and where a lead arsenate schedule was followed.

And now a word about insects. Very few codling moths were killed during the winter and a heavy carry-over is reported from all sections of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. April 17 was the first date pupation was observed in Henderson, Kentucky; Vincennes, Indiana; and as far north in Illinois as Belleville. However, pupation was observed at Carbondale, Illinois, as early as April 12. It is reported at Vincennes, Indiana, that 25 percent of the codling moth larvae has pupated. In eastern Kentucky, tent caterpillars are more active than usual in fruit trees.

Strawberry growers will want to keep in mind that crown borer egg laying is under way. Adults were found laying eggs in the field on April 14 in the Louisville, Kentucky, area. Adults containing fully developed eggs were found April 4. This insect has been active and laying eggs in southern Illinois and Indiana, too. Strawberry plants should not be dug for setting after this date as they will probably be infested with crown borer.

A final note about peaches. No curculio has been found by jarring up to April 17. Examinations of San Jose scale on peaches show a normal winter survival of about 25 percent.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes the first report of the orchard insect and disease situation, presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers. Station _____ will bring you the orchard insect and disease report at this same time each _____.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

April 19, 1941

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
— IN —
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Urbana, Illinois

May 12, 1939

Dear Sir:

Re: Weekly Report on Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions

In the mimeographed letter sent you on April 10 with the list of stations broadcasting the weekly "Orchard Insect and Disease Report," Station WILL was omitted. The report is broadcast over WILL every Monday at 12:30 as a part of the Illinois Farm Hour.

As you know the Illinois Farm Hour is a half-hour program presented by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and is a daily feature of WILL. On Thursday of each week the program is devoted to special subjects of interest to horticulturists. Mimeographed copies of the farm radio program are available on request.

Station WILL with its increased power of 5000 watts covers the greater part of the state and can be located on most radio dials at 580.

Cordially,

F. J. Keilholz
F. J. Keilholz
Extension Editor

FJK:MH

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JUL 31 1939
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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TENTH
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, June 3 1939)

(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Eco-
(nomics, College of Agriculture, University of
(Illinois

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now, here's the ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE
REPORT, presented each _____ by Station _____ in cooperation
with federal and state agencies and a number of cooperating growers.

The report opens with a word about the codling moth situation. The hatch of codling moth eggs continued heavy during the past week, and this hatch will certainly continue during the present week in the south half of Indiana and Illinois and in Kentucky. There will probably be a marked decrease in hatch in this area by the latter part of the week. A rather heavy hatch may be expected in the northern half of Indiana and Illinois, being progressively lighter towards the northern part of each state.

As indicated in the last two weekly reports, the first brood moth emergence has been very well bunched and the standard spray schedules if the material is thoroughly applied, should prove very effective in control this year.

As for other apple insects, there has been a marked decrease in rosy apple aphids in all sections except Lawrence and Orange counties, Indiana, where the insect continues to do some damage. Predators are abundant in the Illinois sections.

Green apple aphids are more abundant in the Vincennes section.

Leafhoppers are abundant in all sections. First brood nymphs are now maturing and it is too late to apply sprays in any of the southern areas.

Pupation of apple leafrollers is well under way in the western Illinois area. Appreciable fruit injury has taken place in badly infested orchards.

Now a word about diseases.

Apple scab is at a standstill in most southern and western Illinois areas. The scab situation is serious in the vicinity of Knox County, Indiana. Practically all fruit has dropped from unsprayed trees except on Transparents and Duchess. There has been a heavy drop from all varieties of apples in that area. The same is true in many of the Illinois orchards. In Illinois no further spraying with fungicides for control of apple scab can be recommended.

A final note about peaches.

There has been a decrease in the numbers of curculio in sprayed and dusted orchards but no decrease as yet in the unsprayed orchards. Three applications for curculio control have now been made

(continued)

in most orchards. No further applications are necessary until the before harvest dusts or sprays for the control of the Oriental fruit moth and brown rot.

As for the Oriental fruit moth, there has been no increase in infestation in southern Illinois. Wilted twigs are reported scarce in the Kentucky orchards. The first brood flight of moths is about over in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, but a heavy hatch is still occurring around Indianapolis.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Now that concludes to-day's ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE REPORT made possible through the facilities of Station _____ by the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and a number of cooperating growers.

June 3, 1939

Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act, approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, Director, Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana

63405
ELEVENTH
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, June 10, 1939)

(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
IMMEDIATE RELEASE (College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: At this time Station _____ brings you the
Eleventh Orchard Insect and Disease report in cooperation with
federal and state agencies and a number of cooperating growers.

The report opens with a word about the codling moth. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

As predicted in the forecast for last week the heavy hatch of codling moth continued through the first part of June, tapering off in southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and Kentucky, by June 10th. Bait trap catches have been very light during the past week. During this week there will be some hatch of worms in southern Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, but this will not be heavy. In northern Indiana and Illinois a heavy hatch of worms may be expected during the entire week and fruit in this area should be fully protected by sprays. In the southern area, if a good coverage has been built up on the fruit, additional sprays will not be necessary this week. If a protective coverage is not present, another spray should be applied at once. This week will be a good time for the application of oricides in the central region of both Indiana and Illinois. Codling moth is very scarce in well sprayed orchards. In unsprayed orchards there has been an increase of from practically no worms up to from 15 to 30 per cent wormy fruit.

In the Vincennes, Indiana area the dry, hot weather of May apparently lowered the toxicity of lead arsenate deposits. From general observations on insects in this section, lead arsenate has been giving poorer protection than the fixed nicotine to date.

As for leafrollers, pupation has occurred generally throughout Illinois and by June 8 more than 90 per cent of the moths had emerged in the central part of the state. Light traps at Urbana have averaged a catch of more than a thousand moths for each trap per night for several nights during the past week. Unless egg parasitism or other natural factors interfere, we will have a very heavy infestation of the insect next year and with the area of infestation greatly enlarged.

Rosy and green apple aphids continue to do serious damage in the Lawrence and Orange County sections of Indiana. Green apple aphid is reported abundant in Kentucky, and both green and rosy aphid are still present in Illinois. Damage from these insects in Illinois, however, has been very light.

Apple leafhoppers are very abundant in practically all orchards. The mature first brood are now laying eggs which will probably begin hatching about the last of this week.

San Jose scale is increasing in some orchards in southern Illinois.

And now a word about apple diseases.

Cedar rust is quite evident in southern Illinois. Varieties susceptible to cedar apple rust are badly infected with that disease.

With two heavy rains during the past week in the Orange and Lawrence county Indiana section, secondary scab on apples is developing rather rapidly. Fire blight has done considerable damage in that section. Frog eye or brown rot is very abundant on certain apple varieties in that area.

A final note about peaches.

Larvae of the plum curculio have been noticed leaving apples in Kentucky and throughout the southern Illinois peach growing sections. During the next two weeks is the best time to disk peach orchards for the control of this insect.

The present week shows the start of the second brood of Oriental fruit moth in Kentucky. The same will probably be true of the southern Illinois and Indiana areas. To date the Illinois infestation has, in general, been quite light.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes today's orchard insect and disease report brought to you each _____ at _____ by Station _____. This report is made possible through the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and a number of cooperating growers.

Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act
approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, director
Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois, Urbana

June 10, 1939

63405
TWELFTH
WEEKLY RADIO

FLASH

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, June 17, 1939)

(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and

(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
(College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Once more we present the special weekly feature of interest to fruit growers and fruit consumers---the twelfth report on orchard insect and disease conditions. The report comes to us from federal and state agencies and a number of cooperating growers.

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JUN 26 1943

For the interest of apple producers, the report says that there has been a very light hatch of codling moth ~~University of Illinois~~ throughout the southern area. This includes the southern two-thirds of Indiana and Illinois. The same condition will hold during the coming week. In the Centralia and Vincennes areas many growers applied the fourth spray during the past week. This was warranted by a sufficient number of moths being caught in traps. If the fruit is well protected at this time there should be little need of a spray this week on apples in any of the southern Illinois and Indiana sections. Bait trap catches in the Vincennes, Indiana, and southern Illinois areas have been very light the last few days. The average catch has been less than one moth for every ten traps per night.

The present week will probably show a continued heavy hatch of codling moth in the northern half of Indiana and Illinois. Apples are growing rapidly at this time so fruit that has not been sprayed within the past two weeks should receive another application.

In the Vincennes, Indiana, area full grown larvae began leaving the apples on June 8th. Bands should be on throughout the southern two-thirds of Indiana and Illinois by this time.

As for other apple insects, large number of fruit tree leaf-roller moths have been in flight during the past week. Their numbers are now rapidly decreasing. Most of the eggs will have been laid by the latter part of this week.

Rosy apple aphids have disappeared in the western Illinois area, and both rosy and green apple aphids are not nearly as abundant in the Orange and Lawrence county areas of Indiana.

A note about apple diseases.

In the Vincennes section of Indiana, and also in the Orange and Lawrence county sections of that state, rains during the past week have made conditions ideal for secondary scab infection.

A final word about peaches.

During the past week jarring showed only small numbers of plum curculio. The frequent showers and continued moist condition of the ground is highly favorable for curculio pupation and emergence. There is a possibility of a light second brood of curculio this year.

In most parts of the peach growing areas the oriental fruit moth infestation is very light. It is too early to make a definite statement regarding the conditions during the entire season. Newly entered twigs indicating feeding by second brood were found in Jefferson county, Illinois, on June 15th.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes today's Orchard Insect and Disease Report brought to you each _____ at _____ through the facilities of Station _____. The report is made possible by the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and a number of cooperating growers.

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Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act
approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, director
Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois, Urbana

June 17, 1939

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THIRTEENTH
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, June 24 1939)

(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Eco-
(nomics, College of Agriculture, University of
(Illinois

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUN 26 1940

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: At this time Station _____ brings you the thirteenth weekly orchard insect and disease report. These reports are presented in cooperation with federal and state agencies and a number of fruit growers.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Rains have occurred almost daily over the entire area and have slowed up codling moth activity. However, in the northern third of Indiana and Illinois the hatch has been going on at a normal rate and will continue during the present week.

Apparently the second brood hatch may be expected to start in Kentucky during the present week. Our observations in southern Illinois indicate a possible first hatch of second brood worms by July 3 or 4 in the extreme southern part of the state. For the southern third of the state probably no hatch of any importance will take place before the seventh or eighth.

For the Centralia and Calhoun County areas in Illinois, the first second brood spray should be on the trees by the eighth or ninth. The date from the Vincennes section of Indiana indicates that the second brood hatch may start there as early as July 1, with moderately heavy hatch starting about the sixth. It is suggested that growers who completed their first brood spray prior to June 15 should have their second brood spray on by July 1. Those who sprayed later than June 15 could wait until July 6.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana it is expected that the first second brood codling moth eggs will begin hatching between July 3 and 6. Sprays should be on by July 6.

Now a word about other apple insects.

Apple leafroller eggs can be found in southern and western Illinois. The adult moths have largely disappeared.

As for the pistol case bearer, the moths have been quite abundant in orchards of western, southern and eastern Illinois. Eggs are being deposited on the apple leaves. No young worms have been seen to date.

Turning our attention to apple diseases we find that scab was reported very abundant in unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards in the Kentucky area. In many cases it caused severe defoliation and loss of fruit. Secondary scab has continued to spread in the Orange and Lawrence sections of Indiana due to the rainy weather.

(continued)

A final note about peaches.

Clean fruit is showing in the Kentucky area. There has been no increase in curculio in southern Illinois where jarring is regularly carried on. Where a complete spray schedule has been carried out the insects are now quite scarce in most orchards. Apparently no additional spray or dust is needed at this time.

In the southern Illinois area Oriental fruit moth shows a general increase in wilted twigs. This indicates that the second brood is past its peak in the extreme southern Illinois counties and just about at the peak in the Centralia-Olney districts. This is the lightest infestation we have had for several years in the southern sections of Illinois. It is a little heavier in the Centralia area but on the whole very light for the entire state.

In the Orange and Lawrence county sections of Indiana the second brood larvae has increased tremendously over that of the first brood. In many counties in the southern part of Indiana the infestation is moderately heavy which indicates it may increase.

Bacterial spot on peaches is reported prevalent in southern Indiana.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: To-day's orchard insect and disease report, which came to you through the facilities of _____ is presented in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and a number of cooperating growers.

June 24, 1939

Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act, approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, Director, Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana

FOURTEENTH
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, July 1 1939)

(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Eco-
(nomics, College of Agriculture, University of
(Illinois

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Station _____ again reports the ORCHARD INSECT
AND DISEASE CONDITIONS presented in cooperation with Federal and
State agencies and a number of fruit growers.

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JUN 26 1940

Fruit consumers will be interested to learn that Transparent
apples are being harvested in the Lawrence and Orange county sections
of Indiana. Red Bird and Hobbhaw peaches will be harvested in that
locality next week. Of course the quality of that fruit depends largely
on the orchard insect and disease conditions. So suppose we glance
first at the apple insect situation and learn about the codling moth.

The hatch of second brood worms will start during the present
week in the southern half of Illinois, Indiana and in Kentucky. In
southern Calhoun county and in the area south of Effingham, Illinois,
and Vincennes, Indiana, the hatch will start by the first of the week.
No heavy hatch will probably take place in this area before the 5th or
6th, in the southern part, and before the 8th or 9th in the northern
part.

In Kentucky it appears that spray protection for apples should
be on from July 1st to 5th. There has been no real change in the
situation since last week. In north central Illinois and Indiana first
brood hatch is still taking place, but very diminished. In the Lawrence
and Orange county sections of Indiana the codling moth is in the between
brood stage. Bait and light trap catches have both been very low for
the past week. A few eggs have been hatching with quite a number of
successful entrances. Examinations of unsprayed orchards in west
central Illinois showed as high as 32% of the fruit infested. Well
sprayed orchards ran from none to 5½ per cent infested.

As for the apple leaf roller, counts made in late apples in
Calhoun county showed as high as 39% of the fruit injured. This was
true in one part of an orchard not receiving the leafroller egg spray
in the dormant period. In that part of the orchard where the spray was
applied, 6½ per cent of the fruit was injured, or 32% benefit from the
spray. Buffalo tree hoppers are showing up in moderate numbers in
Calhoun County.

Apple curculio was found abundant in some sections of western
Illinois.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that the ripening
of Red Bird and Hobbhaw varieties comes at a time when the Oriental
fruit moth population is relatively low. However, in that area, twig
entrances were one third greater as compared to a week ago. A low
infestation of Oriental fruit moth is indicated generally for the
southern Illinois section. It is still too early to start any control
applications for the third brood.

(continued)

As for plum curculio, there has been very little increase during the past week as indicated by jarring. The application of sprays is not warranted at this time in most orchards.

A final note about diseases.

Peach scab and brown rot are showing up in early varieties and in some lightly sprayed blocks in the Kentucky area. Brown rot invasion of the Elberta variety is slight but nevertheless Kentucky growers are urged to be on the lookout. Bacterium pruni is causing considerable injury in the Henderson, Kentucky, section with some orchards showing arsenical injury.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends the fourteenth orchard insect and disease report brought to you through the facilities of Station _____ every _____ at _____. This report is presented in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and a number of fruit growers.

July 1, 1939

Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act, approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, Director, Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana

FIFTEENTH
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, July 8, 1939
(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
(College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you at this time the FIFTEENTH ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE REPORT in cooperation with federal and state agencies and a number of fruit growers.

THE LIBRARY OF THE

The report opens with a word about the codling moth.

The hatch was very light last week in all sections of Illinois and Indiana. Counts made the latter part of last week showed about ten percent entrances by first brood in unsprayed orchards of central Illinois and twenty-five to forty percent entrances in the southwest central part of the state. Second brood entrances have been showing in the southern half of Illinois and Indiana. Catches in bait traps have been increasing. There is evidence that a moderate to heavy hatch will take place in the southern sections of Illinois and Indiana during this week.

In the Vincennes, Indiana, section there was a decided increase in moths the latter part of last week. It indicates the beginning of a heavy hatch of worms by the last of this week. In many orchards, which were well sprayed for first brood moths, it will be possible to omit spraying for another week or more. There seems to be little difference in codling moth activity throughout the southern sections. Emergence of moths and bait pail catches showed about the same at Cobden, Carbondale and Jerseyville, Illinois. There will be little hatch of codling moth in the northern 1/3 of Indiana and Illinois this week.

A brief note on the apple leafroller states that some injury is showing on early apples now being harvested and graded in the southern part of Illinois.

We turn our attention to peaches, and first a word about the Oriental fruit moth.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana new entrances in twigs are diminishing very rapidly. In southern Illinois there is no evidence of a third brood in twigs. It is still too early for pre-harvest dusting for control of Oriental fruit moth except possibly during the last of this week in the extreme southern counties.

As for plum curculio, jarring during the past week shows a slight increase in numbers over the previous week. In orchards where there is a moderate to heavy infestation it might be well to apply the month before harvest spray to the outer five rows of the orchard. It would be far better to determine by jarring whether or not this spray is needed. If jarring shows two or more curculio for each tree it may be considered that the application of a poisoned spray at this time would be fairly profitable. Care must be taken not to spray too heavily as there is considerable danger of putting the peach fruit over the legal tolerance.

Now, a final note about diseases.

Peach growers should be prepared to start spraying or dusting for brown rot. This disease is likely to be very serious if wet weather prevails during the ripening period. The Oriental fruit moth oil dust contains a sufficient amount of sulphur to control brown rot if applied at five-day intervals. This is recommended in Circular 492. Liquid sprays used should contain at least six pounds of wettable sulphur for each one hundred gallons. No lead arsenate or lime should be added. Frequent dust or spray applications are necessary. A good rule to follow, since this is the period recommended for the control of Oriental fruit moth, is a five-day interval between applications.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so we bring to a close another of the ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE REPORTS, presented by Station _____ every _____ at _____. These reports come to you in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and a number of fruit growers.

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July 8, 1939

Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act
approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, director
Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois, Urbana

6-25
1939
NINETEENTH
WEEKLY RADIO

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, August 5, 1939
(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
FLASH (Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
(College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE LIBRARY OF THE

JUN 26 1939

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: At this time Station _____ presents another ^{ILLINOIS} ~~the~~ orchard insect and disease reports brought to you every _____ at _____. These reports come to you in cooperation with federal and state agencies and a number of fruit growers.

The report opens with a word about the codling moth situation.

There has been a slight increase in codling moth activity throughout the southern Illinois and Indiana sections. This area includes the Knox county section of Indiana and the area in Illinois south of Centralia. There was also a continued emergence of moths in the southern part of Illinois.

Growers who plan to do no further spraying should watch their orchards closely for any increase in entrance. If any are found, and a spray has not been applied for the last three weeks, it would be best to apply one. Fixed nicotine can be used if there is danger of difficulty from residue. If lead arsenate is used, oil should not be applied with it. Difficulty in removal of residue is almost sure to result. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana codling moth activity is very low. Showers have reduced the flight of moths.

And now a word about diseases.

Sooty blotch, black rot, and bitter rot have made their appearance in the Henderson, Kentucky, area and also in the southern Indiana section. Foliage injury from black rot is severe in some locations.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that in the southern Illinois section curculio activity is about the same as last week, with no increase in the number of beetles. In most orchards curculio infestation is very low, due to thorough and timely spraying. With the heavy curculio population that came through the winter, except for timely application of sprays, there would have been severe damage.

Counts made last week in southern Illinois show a very low infestation of Oriental fruit moth to date. However, it was sufficient to warrant continuing the application of oil dusts within two or three days of peach picking. This is especially important in the Centralia area.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, Oriental fruit moth is increasing in numbers. The counts show from 6 to 22 per cent of the peaches entered. It is expected that Elbertas will be rather heavily infested as the peak period for larval entries will occur at about the time the Elberta ripens.

In the Knox county section of Indiana adults of the Oriental fruit moth are appearing in larger numbers than at any time during this season. In that locality the current brood is expected to reach its peak before Elberta harvest.

A final note about diseases. Brown rot is still in evidence wherever the skin of the peach has been broken from any cause, such as insect injury.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another of the weekly reports on orchard insect and disease conditions. These reports come to you in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and a number of fruit growers.

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The
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SIXTEENTH

WEEKLY RADIO FLASH (Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, July 15, 1939)
(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
(College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
IMMEDIATE RELEASE -----

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Station _____ again brings you the orchard
insect and disease report in cooperation with federal and state agencies
and a number of fruit growers.

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JUN 26 1940

This report states the past week has shown some declines
codling moth emergence through the Kentucky section. Apparently the
peak of first brood emergence occurred in the Paducah section on the
last day of June. Moth emergence also dropped last week in the Hender-
son, Kentucky, section. Growers in the Louisville area were advised to
have their first spray on starting the first of last week and another
spray would probably be due about the 20th.

Now, in the southern half of Indiana and Illinois there was
a decided increase in codling moth activity during the past week. Cages
in the Vincennes area caught more than 2600 moths for the nights of
July 12 and 13. There was a marked emergence increase in the Carbondale
and Calhoun county sections of Illinois and in the Lawrence and Orange
county sections of Indiana.

Care should be taken to keep the fruit protected during the
next two weeks. A very heavy hatch is sure to occur in the southern
half of Indiana and Illinois during the present week and will continue
through next week. In the Vincennes area, well sprayed orchards showed
a slightly greater abundance of worms than was the case on the same
date last year.

In the southern Illinois area, well sprayed orchards, on the
whole, are very clean. In the northern half of Illinois and Indiana
second brood worms are just beginning to hatch. Unless orchards in
this section show a heavy infestation it would probably be better to
wait until the first of the following week before applying a spray.

As for other apple insects, the apple leaf skeletonizer is
quite abundant in many western and southern Illinois orchards. The
infestation is somewhat spotted but very severe in many places. This
is the first brood of skeletonizer and is much heavier than usual.

Eggs of the pistol case bearer have now hatched and the young
larvae are feeding in their cases on the underside of the leaves.

Turning our attention to diseases, it is pointed out that
apple growers should watch for bitter rot in their orchards. If this
appears the regular spray schedule should be modified by using a
4-4-100 Bordeaux mixture on the varieties where bitter rot occurs.

A final note about peaches.

Jarring showed a reduction in curculio in the southern
Illinois sections this week.

The third brood of Oriental fruit moth is just starting to show in the southern part of Illinois. Probably the first oil dust application should be made beginning about the middle of this week, that is, about July 20. In sections where Elberta harvest is expected to start by August 15 the first oil dust for control of Oriental fruit moth should be applied about July 20.

Brown rot of both peaches and plums is appearing in the southern regions. The dust for the control of oriental fruit moth is designed for the control of this disease. Where a liquid spray schedule is used a wettable sulphur should be applied to both peaches and plums at intervals of five to six days until the fruit ripens.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes today's orchard insect and disease report. These reports come to you every _____ at _____ in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and a number of cooperating growers.

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TWENTY-FIRST

WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, August 19, 1939)

(From the Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
(College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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IN 26 1940
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now here are the ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE
CONDITIONS brought to you every _____ at _____ by Stations
in cooperation with federal and state agencies and a number of fruit
growers.

The report opens with a word about the codling moth situation.

There has been little change during the past week. There has been a decrease in the number of moths taken in bait traps in southern Illinois. The same is true in the Government Laboratory traps in the Knox county section of Indiana.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana codling moth catches in bait traps were fairly high the first of last week, but dropped off sharply during the latter part of the week. Only relatively few new entries are occurring at the present time and with the cool rain on August 18th it is possible that pupation may slow down very largely. Most of the worms are still in the apples so that it is quite probable that further spraying will not be necessary in most orchards. A close watch should be kept, however, as there is still the possibility of a very heavy third brood in the southern Indiana and southern Illinois sections which would come on about September 1st.

And now a word about apple diseases.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana practically every orchard shows infection by bitter rot. Heavy dews and high humidity have resulted in the continuation of development of apple scab. There is more brown rot of apples on the trees at the present time than has been experienced in this section for years. As a result of high humidity and temperature, as well as intermittent light showers, heavy dew, the development of certain apple foliage diseases, and arsenical injury on lead sprayed blocks, injuries varying from moderate to severe is common in this section. Orchards sprayed with nicotine also showed some severe injury. Certain varieties such as Jonathan have sustained losses of foliage which will prevent proper sizing of the fruit. Jonathan harvest is expected to begin in this section about August 25-28.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that harvest is now over in the southern part of Illinois, with picking in full swing in the northern part of the main peach belt. From all indications Oriental fruit moth will continue to be light throughout the commercial peach growing areas of Illinois.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana an increase of entries in peaches from newly hatched larvae is expected during the present week, though the peak of entries may not be reached before August 22nd.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes to-day's report on the ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE CONDITIONS. These reports come to you in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and a number of cooperating growers.

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THIRD
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, April 15 1939)
(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Eco-
(nomics, College of Agriculture, University of
(Illinois

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Once again we bring you the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions. This report is made possible through the cooperation of various state and federal agencies and a number of cooperating growers.

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The report opens with a word about seasonal conditions.

Severe cold weather has covered practically all the fruit-growing areas in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois during the past week. As a result there has been very little development in tree growth and some injury to the fruit crop.

At Lexington, Kentucky, most apple varieties are in the pink to closed cluster bud stage; Duchess are in bloom.

At Carbondale, Illinois, late varieties range from full cluster bud to pink, with some Duchess in bloom.

In Orange and Lawrence counties, and Vincennes, Indiana, apples are in the cluster bud to early pink stage.

The cold caused some damage to apples in all sections, but apparently this is not severe. In the Vincennes region Grimes and Transparents were somewhat damaged, but little damage occurred to other varieties. The damage seems to be less farther south. Peaches suffered a loss of from 25-90% in many sections with a heavier kill occurring on the low ground. A fair crop is still left in most orchards.

Turning our attention to apple diseases we find that apples are in about the same stage of growth as they were a week ago. This is a result of the continued cold weather during the past week. Early varieties are blooming in the extreme southern section of Illinois. From the Ohio River north to the Vincennes-St. Louis line, the cluster bud spray may still be applied. North of this line many of the apples are still in the prepink stage but have been exposed to scab infections during the past week.

In Lawrence and Orange counties, Indiana, there was a considerable discharge of scab ascospores during the past week.

Mature ascospores are very abundant but the very low temperature has probably reduced the chances of heavy infection. The greatest discharge may be expected during rainy periods of this week.

In the south and south central sections, the cluster bud spray should be completed during the week of April 17 to 22. In the north central section, the prepink spray, if not applied, should be completed during the early part of the week.

(continued)

In Galhoun county the cluster bud spray should be completed by the latter part of this week.

Just a word about insects.

In Kentucky, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois some codling moth pupation has occurred, but no general pupation as yet, due to the continued cold weather. Apple grain aphid is abundant in all sections. Rosy aphid is very scarce or cannot be found at all.

And now a final note pertaining to peaches.

No curculio has been taken, although jarring has been carried on in the southern Illinois orchards. Before the peach shucks begin to push off few curculio ever appear, so this is entirely normal.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another orchard disease and insect report made possible by the federal department of agriculture, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Illinois State Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and a number of cooperating growers. Listen in next week at this same time for another report in this series.

April 15, 1939

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FOURTH
WEEKLY RADIO FLASH

(Orchard Insect and Disease Conditions, April 22 1937)
(From Illinois State Natural History Survey and
(Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Eco-
(nomics, College of Agriculture, University of
(Illinois

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Station _____ comes to you again today with the fourth weekly report of orchard insect and disease conditions. This report is made possible by a number of federal and state agencies and cooperating growers.

Over the entire area covered by the report, cold rainy weather has prevailed for most of the week, with some injury to both apple and peach from low temperatures.

And now---let's look for a moment at the apple disease conditions.

Weather conditions during the past week have been very favorable for the development of apple scab on the old leaves beneath the trees. There has been some discharge of ascospores during the rainy periods. The foliage and developing fruit should be kept covered with a fungicide during the present week, since extensive discharge of ascospores may be expected. In southern Illinois where some apples are in bloom, it is advised that a full-bloom spray of a wettable sulfur or a sulfur dust be applied, if wet weather continues. Regardless of the stage of development of the fruit buds, it is important that fungicides be applied during this week whenever weather conditions permit. A serious scab situation is expected due to the series of rains during the past week and the inability of many growers to spray during this period.

In Kentucky and Indiana immature scab spores are still numerous over the state. The same thing can be said of mature spores, which shows that with favorable weather conditions, following our continued rains, scab infections are a continued threat. To date no visible scab infection has occurred.

Turning our attention to insects we learn that codling moth pupation has been quite general in the Kentucky section around Princeton, Paducah, Louisville, and Henderson. In the Vincennes, Indiana region, pupation has reached as high as 8% on rough-barked trees. Pupation is general over the southern Illinois section, but is continuing very slowly.

In orchards not sprayed last year, cankerworms are hatching over the entire southern third of Illinois, with heavy infestation in many unsprayed orchards.

Just a note about the pistol-case bearer. This insect has been found abundant in two localities in western Illinois and is causing complete defoliation in some orchards. If this insect is present, 4 pounds of lead arsenate should be used in the cluster bud sprays.

(continued)

In the Vincennes, Indiana, section, grain aphids are still abundant on the buds. No rosy aphids have been found to date.

As for the general condition of apples we find that in many orchards early varieties of apples have suffered rather severe injury. However enough buds still remain for a fair set of fruit on most varieties, providing the weather warms sufficiently so that bees can be on the wing during the pollinating period. Apples are in full bloom in Union and Johnson counties in Illinois. Delicious are shedding in the Paducah section of Kentucky. In Henderson, Kentucky, Delicious are in full bloom, with Winesaps in the early full-bloom stage.

And now a final note about peaches.

In the Mayfield, Paducah, and Princeton sections of Kentucky peaches have started to shed the shucks. Shucks are not yet off at Henderson, Kentucky. A few shucks have cracked in the southern Illinois section but none are off. In the Vandalia-Centralia-Olney section of Illinois peaches are in full bloom. The first curculio were jarred in Kentucky on April 15. A few were taken in peaches near Sedalia, and also in Graves county and at Princeton, Kentucky.

No curculio has yet been taken by jarring in southern Illinois.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes today's orchard insect and disease report brought to you by Station _____ in cooperation with the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the State Natural History Survey, the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and a number of cooperating growers. The next weekly report of orchard insect and disease conditions will be brought to you by Station _____ at this same time next _____.

April 22, 1939

Printed in furtherance of the Agricultural Extension Act, approved by Congress May 8, 1914. J. C. Blair, Director, Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
-IN-
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Urbana, Illinois

May 15, 1940

To Those Interested
In the Orchard Insect
and Disease Reports:

For your information we are sending you a
list of the radio stations in Illinois and surrounding territory
which are cooperating in broadcasting the Weekly Orchard Insect
and Disease Report, together with the time at which they are using
it. We hope that this distribution of stations will make it pos-
sible for you to get the report conveniently and regularly, but
if you have any difficulty we will appreciate your writing us.

Yours very truly,

F. J. Keilholz

F. J. Keilholz
Extension Editor

FJK:LF

RADIO STATIONS USING WEEKLY ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE REPORT

<u>STATION</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>DAY</u>
WJBC	Bloomington	6:50 a.m.	Wednesday
WDWS	Champaign		
WAAF	Chicago	6:30 a.m.	Tuesday
WLS	Chicago	12:45 p.m.	
WBBM	Chicago	6:15 p.m.	
WDAN	Danville	12:30 p.m.	Daily
WSOY	Decatur	12:45 p.m.	Tuesday
WTMV	E. St. Louis	6:30 a.m.	Tues. & Fri.
WGIL	Galesburg		
WEBQ	Harrisburg	6:15 a.m.	Tues. & Thurs.
WMBD	Peoria	6:24 a.m.	Tuesday
WTAD	Quincy	6:20 a.m.	Tuesday
WROK	Rockford	1:00 p.m.	Thursday
WCBS	Springfield	6:00 a.m.	Mon. & Sat.
WTAX	Springfield	12:45 p.m.	Daily
WDZ	Tuscola	1:15 p.m.	Tues. & Sat.
WILL	U. of I. Urbana	12:30 p.m.	

INDIANA

WGBF	Evansville	11:30-11:45 a.m.	Tuesday
WIND	Gary	6:15 a.m.	Tuesday
WOWO	Fort Wayne	9:05-9:15 a.m.	Daily
WIBC	Indianapolis	12:00-1:00 p.m.	Daily
WIRE	Indianapolis	6:50 a.m.	Tuesday
WFBM	Indianapolis	11:35 a.m.	Tuesday
WBAA	Lafayette	12:00 p.m.	Wednesday
WLBC	Muncie	12:20 p.m.	Daily

KENTUCKY

WGRC	Louisville	12:05 p.m.	Monday
WHAS	Louisville		

MISSOURI

KMOX	St. Louis		
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VIRGINIA

WKBY	Richmond	12:00 noon	Thursday
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RADIO STATIONS BROADCASTING
THE ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE SITUATION
AS OF APRIL 19, 1941

<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency in kc.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Time*</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Announcer</u>
1-KFUO	850	St. Louis, Mo.	12:45	Wed.	E. Knoernschild
2-KFVS	1400	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	11:45	Wed.	V. Bahn
3-KMOX	1120	St. Louis, Mo.	6:35	Tues.	Charley Stookey
4-KXOK	630	St. Louis, Mo.	5:45	Mon.	Bill Haley
5-WCFL	1000	Chicago, Ill.	11:15	**	Miles Reed
6-WDWS	1400	Champaign, Ill.	9:35	Mon.	Ken Rice
7- WDZ	1000	Tuscola, Ill.	1:35	Tues.	Bob Williams
8-WFBM	1260	Indianapolis, Ind.	12:45	Mon.	Henry S. Wood
9-WGBF	1280	Evansville, Ind.	12:40	Wed.	Paul A. Clark
10-WGRC	1400	Louisville, Ky.	***	Daily	David Wilburn
11-WHAS	840	Louisville, Ky.	6:15	Tues.	John Merrifield
12-WHBF	1270	Rock Island, Ill.	6:30	Thurs.	Ivan Streed
13-WHOP	1230	Hopkinsville, Ky.	7:45	Thurs.	Hecht Lackey
14-WILL	580	Champaign, Ill.	12:32	Mon.	Ted Mangner
15-WJBC	1230	Bloomington, Ill.	6:40	Wed.	Bob Spencer
16-WLBC	1340	Muncie, Ind.		Day rec.	E. P. DeMiller
17- WLS	890	Chicago, Ill.	12:10	Tues.	Art Page
18-WMAQ	670	Chicago, Ill.	6:25	Tues.	Everett Mitchell
19-WMBD	1470	Peoria, Ill.	6:24	Tues.	"Farmer" Bill
20-WSBC	1240	Chicago, Ill.	7:45	Wed.	John Dyer
21-WTAD	930	Quincy, Ill.	6:15	Day rec.	Jack Sexton
22-WTMV	1490	E. St. Louis, Ill.	6:30	Daily	George Case

* All hours quoted below 12:00 are a.m.

** Planned Monday through Friday.

***Following markets.